## STORIES OF BIRDS.

A Hawk That Undertook Too Big a Contract

Biddy Was Too Heavy for Him, and Mr. Hawk Pald Dearly for His Sport-A Rat-Destroy ag Owl Driven from Its Perch by scolding Swallows.

One day this summer, writes the New York Sun's Scranton (Pa.) correspondent, a big hawk darted down into Ethelbert W. Pearce's barn-yard, up in Herrick township, seized a tough old hen, flew across the road with her, and settled down behind arail fence. Biddy was too heavy for the hawk to sail away with, and she squawked to the full extent of her lung power while her broadwinged captor was pinning her to the ground. The hawk appeared to know that its actions were being watched, for every few seconds it raised its head and peeped between the rails toward the house, where Mr. Pearce, who had got his rifle the moment the hen thief dropped behind the fence, was waiting to get a good shot at it. The old hen squawked right along, fluttered for all she was worth to free herself from the hawk's big claws, and struggled in the grass, while the hawk held her down with apparent ease, glanced through the fence, and seemed to be afraid to begin to devour her so near the farm buildings. Twice the hawk made an effort to rise with its noisy prey, but the old hen's weight was evidently several ounces more than it had been used to handling, and again it was forced settle down. Mr. Pearce had drawn a bead on the spot in the fence the hawk was and the next time it stuck up its head and peeped between the rails, he pulled the trigger. For a moment there was a lively fluttering behind the fence, and pretty soon the hen dashed into the road, with her wings spread out, and went limping and squawking toward the barnyard as though she was scared half to death. The hawk wasn't visible from where Mr. Pearce had banged away at it, and he ran to the fence and looked over. The big bird lay sprawled out as dead as a stone, and when Mr. Pearce examined it he found that his bullet had cut the hawk's brain out as nicely as a knife could have done the work. Early in the spring Farmer Lewis L.

Hanley's boys trapped a large male horned owl on their father's place in Pocono township. The bird was a flerce fighter whenever any one went near him, and the boys wanted to confine him in a cage. Mr. Hanley wouldn't let them, and he turned the owl loose in one of his barns where there were lots of rats and mice. The owl soon became used to the barn, caught and ate enough rats to keep him fat, and acted as if he enjoyed his new abode very much. From his perch on a beam the owl watched for game, and whenever a rat showed itself on the surface of the hay-mow he dropped down as light and as noiseless as a feather and never missed atching it in his claws. He cleaned out the rodents at such a rapid rate that within a month the remainder of them ook fright at his murderous habits and fied to another barn en the opposite side of the yard. Mr. Hanley then trans-ferred the owl to the other barn, where he slew the rate in the same way. After awhile the farmer left the barn doors open a good deal of the time, but the owl never tried to fly away to his old home in the woods, seeming to be entirely contented with the living be was

At about this time the swallows arrived from the South and started to fix up their old nests to the peak of the barn, where the rafters came together. The owl was moping on one of the lower beams when the swallows began to get ready to raise families, but during the day he flew to a higher perch and took a nap. In a short time the swallows caught sight of the big bird as he sat only a few feet below one of their nests, and no sooner had they spied him than they began to give went to noisy protests against his remaining there. Presently the whole colony was in an uproar over the silent and motionless owl. Every swallow in it flew back and forth from one end of the barn to the other, darted past the owl at close as they could without touching him, and made the barn ring with their squalls of

The owl didn't seem to know what all the fuse and flurry was about but the pugaacious swallows kept up such a racket and hammered him so hard that he finally came to the conclusion that they didn't want him there, and so he dropped to a lower beam and clung to it. That pacified a few of the swallows, but the majority continued to sail past his head and to tell him that he had better clear out of the barn entirely, until the owl sought a still lower per where he sat and blinked at his loudmouthed assailants.

This one-sided warfare was kept up for three days. Mr. Hamley saw that there would be no peace for the swal-lows so long as the obnexious owl remained in the barn, and so he caught the big bird and put him in a cage. As soon as the ewl was out of sight the swallows quieted down, resumed their nest fixing, and were as happy as could be. Mr. Hanley has kept the owl caged up all summer, but as soon as the swallows sail away to the South he will let him have the freedom of the barn once

Daniel Seales (colored) is a million-aire of San Francisco. He is a friend of Senator <sup>0</sup>B. K. Bruce and Frederick Douglass, and his acquaintance with dis-tinguished men of the Nation is extensive. Mr. Seales is of fine appearance. He dresses in the height of fashion, and his gray beard frames a face of amia-bility. The venerable lawyer arrived in Denver yesterday and registered at the St. James' annex. Forty years ago he went to California, and his early investments in San Francisco property made him rich. Mr. Seales has never been in polities. He has confined himself entirely to law and realty. Although in his seventieth year, he is as lively as a cricket. He believes in enjoying life. HOW WAGE-EARNERS LIVE.

Under Protection, Under Free Trade. FROM THE NEW YORK FROM VARIOUS PREE THADE AND OTHER ENLISH AUTHORI-TRADE AUTHORITY. TIES.

DAY WORLD.]

FALL RIVER,
Mass., Aug. 20—
This thriving city of
mills is a graphic
illustration of what
the city of New
York can do in the
way of building
homes for its working people. "In the City of Glasgow alone 41,-000 ont of every 100,-000 live in homes having only one room, and, further, nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one room, and more than two-thirds of the people of Scotland dwell in homes of not more ing people.

A Sunday World reporter has made a tour through the

city and was as-tounded at what he saw and learned. The mill hands The mill hands and misery. What here live in good does it mean, when style on less than all these families an average of \$1 a are living in homes of one room.

with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black

DITION OF PEOPLE

an average of \$1 a
day.

Their homes are
modern houses, with
bay windows, lawns,
gardens and shade
trees.

The average
monthly rent is only
\$10 for half of one of
these elegant homes.
Twelve dollars is
deemed excessive,
almost extravagant.
To rent a whole
house, with all
modern improvements and ample
grounds, costs \$15 to
\$18 a month.

E. Higginson, of
the law firm of
Dubuque & Higginson, was the
writer's informant
and companion on
the tour through the
sity.

He conducted the

astonishment only, but horror. The fact is, there passes He conducted the He conducted the reporter along a wide avenue, on both sides of which, between the street and sidewalk, a plot of green sward had been left.

At the top of the hill a view of the city in half a dozen directions was commanded. The general aspect of the streets was that of an enormous country village, builded of handsome houses, nestled among lux-

with the digging of of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger."
EAY,IN "SOCIAL CONDITION OF PROPER

of handsome houses, nestled among luxuriant trees, and each one the possessor of a lawn and a garden.
Each street was lighted by electricity and several had street car lines.

"Here you can gain some idea of our city," Mr. Higginson said: "There is room enough here to give each inhabitant ten acres of land, and yet we have grown from DITION OF PEOPLE
IN ENGLAND."
"If we have enormous wealth we
ought to remember
that we have enormous pauperism
also; if we have
middle classes,
richer and more intabligent than those have grown from 48,000 to 75,000 in the

bave grown from 48,000 to 75,000 in the past ten years.

\*\*MODEL TENEMENT HOUSE.\*\*

"There is a typical tenement house," he continued pointing out a moderate-aized house of handsome architecture, with a pretty veranda and bay windows. The grounds on sisted of a smooth shave n lawn, shaded by several fine elms and oaks. There were MODEL TENEMENT
HOUSE.
"There is a typical
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he continued, pointing out a moderatesized house of handsome architecture,
with a pretty veranda and bay windows. The greunds
consisted of a
amooth a haven
lawn, shaded by
several fine elms and
oaks. There were
a hammook and a
rustic seat. Flower
gardens bloomed on
all sides of the
house. "The class of agri-

gardens bloomed on this country are all sides of the house.

It looked like a both ends meet, and private residence, aigned for the occupancy of a man in page or on the answer of the an signed for the occupancy of a man in easy circumstances.

"That house is occupied by to families of mill hands," Mr. Higginson said, "one on the first floor and the other on the second, with each having one-half of the big attic. As you see, the bay window extends to the second story, thus making both floors equally pleasant."

"What rent do the families pay?"

"Nine dollars a month."

"Yes, sir. I can show you scores, yes hundreds of such houses as that in this city." Mr. Higginson replied calm that. You can hire a whole house like that for \$15 or \$20 a month."

"Do many of the one inevitable refuge against star-vation.

Children are stunt-ded in their growth and dulled in their growth and dulled in their growth sent that the poer are so scanty and so inefficient that the most horrible immorality prevails, which is known to all those who move among the poor, while the ordinary conditions of life among the large among the large among the large sonditions of life among the large among the lar eupancy of a man in ness or on the ap-easy circumstances.

"That house is oc-cupied by to fami-lies of mill hands,"

refuge against star-

THE IDEAL COTTAGE

JOW MORLEY.

The man that would rent at work york just as fast as the agent york pays windows and small yards in front, the kind of house that would rent at would rent at the agents could down to the river.

"The man that built those houses," and person who would live in it ten any person who would live in the linthis country with all its wealth, all its vast repower, 45 per cent.—that in this country with all its vast repower, 45 per cent.—that is to say lit it is a most the persons who reach the age of sixty are or have on sixty are or have or sixty are or have on sixty are or have on sixty are or have o

bout their houses, found who has saved so much as house without so a week's wages. A life of tolling and incessant industry offer no other no offers

Lord Coloridge, the chief justice of Engiand, in his farewell speech after an extended tour through this country in 1833, said. in 1883, said:

"It is not your colossal fortunes that have interested me; I can see them at home. What I do admire, what I long to see and hever shall see in my own dear England, is what may be called your upper and lower middle classes. I have seen among them men who would do credit to any capital in the world. I have seen tens of thousands of houses occupied by the owners of them. I am told that in general your farmers own their farms, your cultivated gentlemen own their houses, and your artisans own their cottages. What a state of satisfaction and content this produces in time of peace! What an irresistible force in time of war."

Mr. Gladstone. "I repeat here what I have often said publicly and frequently put in print, that an attentive reader of utterances of English and American free traders will be furnished thereby with some of the strongest proofs of the benefits that ac-crued, that now exist, and will in the future accrue to the agriculturists and laboring classes of the United States from the American protective tariff sys-

Col. Ingersoll.

"We have taken the failures of other countries; we have taken the men who could not succeed in England; we have taken the men who have been robbed and trampled upon—we have taken them into this country, and the second generation are superior to the nobility of the country from which their fathers emigrated. We have taken the Irishemigrated. We have taken the Irishmen, robbed; we have taken the foreigners from the almshouse, and we have turned their rags into robes; we have transformed their hovels and huts into palaces, out of pauper paupers we have made patriotic, splendid men."

George L. Converse Indorses McKinley. A dispatch from Columbus, O., to The Cincinnati Enquirer of last Thursday says:

The Ohio Wool Grocers' association held a meeting on the grounds to-day at which Hon. David Harpster presided. A series of resolutions indorsing the tariff schedule of the McKinley bill were adopted.

Hon. George L. Converse, the well

known Democratic ex-congressman from the Capital City district, came into the meeting after the resolutions had been

meeting after the resolutions had been adopted, and, being called upon for a speech, created a decided sensation by his unqualified indorsement of Maj. Mc-Kinley and Senator Sherman.

Mr. Converse said: "Mr. McKinley is too good a man and too great a man to be permitted to retire to private life, and I think the wool growers of his district ought to see to it that he is not retired, and that the pledges that were made by the wool men from year to year that they would carry this question year that they would carry this question to the ballot box ought now be carried to the ballot box to aid in Maj. Mc-Kinley's re-election to congress.

An Bustara View. George L. Converse, of Ohio, an old-time Democrat, who believes in wool first and Democracy afterwards, has defirst and Democracy afterwards, has de-clared in favor of Representative Mc-Kinley for congress. This is as it should be. Let the people eschew party and take sides according to their views on high protection. Perhaps, however, Mr. Converse may have concluded that he would assist in giving McKinley another chance in congress because the Democratic legislature of Ohio have at-tempted to keen him out of the National tempted to keep him out of the National legislature by an outrageous gerry-mander. The chairman of the comenittee on ways and means will be likeby to get votes that he would not but for this act of egregious Democratic folly, which has been denounced by the independent press all over the country.—[Boston Transcript.

Democratic Rottenness. The people were told in the campaign last year that if the Democracy succeed ed in getting into power the rascalities would prevail to an alarming extent, a nothing else could emanate from the gang at the head of the procession. Warning was also given that the people would have to pay the fiddler, and that the bill would be no small one. It was also foretold from the stump and by the press what the nature of these rascalities would be, notwithstanding all the warning, the Democracy were put in the saddle and the returns are beginning to come in.

Lew Bernard is boss of the gang, while John McLean pulls the strings and "wallops" or "loves" higher darling as he sees fit. But Lew is smart in one thing. He never disobeys. He receives his orders direct from headquarters and executes them if possible. When he fails, somebody gets Hail Columbia, but it is not Lewy. That youth is too tender a plant to suffer

Since the Democratic rulers came into power in the state, the old boodlers and cangsters have secured fat places They are now gorging on the fat of the land, and in some places there is turmoil and trouble around the flesh pots. Just now Cincinnati is a sad example of trouble among the "boodlers." gang have fallen out, and Louis Reemelin, a member of the Democratic board of public improvements, has been requested to resign. It has been said that he is not honest, but that will not hurt Reemelin. It will make him friends among the Cincinnati gaugeters, and they will stick the closer to him. A boodler to be of good standing in Cincinnati must have some scandalous attachments. Reemelin is blessed with two, and hence is entitled to better picking than the board of improvements, but that will suffice until something better comes along. No doubt if the villainies of the gang in Cincinnati were unearthed, there would be a very lively passenger travel northward and toward the swamps in the alleged search of health. Reemelin is only a fair sample of the Cincinnati Democratic gangaters and boodlers. He is no worse than others of the gang, and the condition in Cincinnati is only what could have been expected, only this and nothing more. The incident may, however, serve as an eye-opener to some persons who were nicer than they were

THE SECRETARY OF STATES OFFICE. A False Report Circulated by the D. mo tie Press Corrected.

A false report concerning the appropriations of the secretary of state's office is being circulated industriously through ut the tale by the Democratic from Representative Caumer, of Eich-It is supp sed to have originated land county, and is so far from the truth that it is a plain indication that the Democrats are at their old tricks of falsifying the record and inisleading the people this fall. It is stated that there people this fall. It is stated that there is an increase in the appropriations for the running expenses of the secretary of state's office far in excess of that of the year 1839. The truth of the matter is that the expenses during Secretary Ryan's administration are more than \$5,000 less than they were during the year 1889. Here are the facts: When Secretary Ryan took charge of the office in January, 1889, there were balances to January, 1889, there were balances to the credit of the several funds of the office amounting to \$31,801.59. The legislature of last winter, after a full hearing before the finance committee, appropriated an additional amount of \$32,980.14, making the total amount appropriated \$64,181.73. On the 15th of November, 1889, there was a balance in November, 1889, there was a balance in the funds of the secretary of state of \$8,911.80. The appropriations for the iscal year 1820, by the legislature amounted to \$57,850, which, added to the balance on hand, made a total of \$66,761.30. At first sight that is an apparent increase of \$2,559.57 over the preceeding year, but this amount was not appropriated for the exclusive manufacture. not appropriated for the exclusive use of the secretary of state's office. That office furnishes all the paper and printing for the legislature, and here is where the misleading statement of the Democratic press comes in. The legislature, by a house joint resolution, provided for printing not to exceed 60,000 copies monthly bulletins of the Agricultural Experiment Station. This printing has no connection whatever with the secretary of state. Documents of this sort are not distributed by nor has he anything whatever to do with them except furnishing the paper to the public printer. For the purpose of purchasing this paper to print these reports on, the legislature appropriated \$4,000, which is included in the appropriations for the office of secretary of state. In common justice, this amount cannot be charged to Secretary Ryan nor to his administration. He has no connection whatever with it, except as the law makes him the distributing officer for paper for public printting. The appropriation has no connection with his office, and in no way belongs to his administration. Now if you deduct this amount \$8,000, it will leave the appropriation for the management of the secretary of state's office for 1890, at the amount of \$58,761.30, as against \$64,181.73 in 1889. This as against \$64,181.73 in 1000. shows an actual decrease in the pense of managing the office of the secretary of state in favor of Secretary Ryan's administration, of \$5,420.48. In other words, the office is run at a much less expense than it was during 1889.

Franklin County Officials in Trouble.

There is consternation among the Franklin county fee-grabbers. At Monday's meeting of the city council the special committee of investigation made their report. Two Republicans and one Democrat are on the committee, and the report is unanimous. It should be explained that the county officers implicated were officers also of the city, under a system peculiar to Franklin county, and the investigation merely covered city transactions, and only for 1888 and the first half of 1889, although the illegal fee-grabbing can be traced back as far as 1882, and has been applied to county affairs proper as well as those of the city of Columbus. The committee and that Auditor Rheinhard during the 1888-1889 period referred to Franklin County Officials in Trouble. during the 1888-1889 period referred to illegally apprepriated fees to the amount of \$10,920, and that during the amount of \$10,920, and that during the same period Treasurers Heffner and Pausch grabbed \$8,584, and of this lat-ter amount Heffner's haul was \$5,000, Heffner is now a member of the legislature from this county, and is the author of the "ripper" law, which has deprived the people of Columbus of the right of local self government. He now lives in a palatial house on Broad street, following the Democratic plan here of officeholders retiring with a competen-cy. The report of the committee of

cy. The report of the committee of council is a "stunner" to the gang who have been fleecing the tax-payers of Columbus and Franklin county for so many years. They employed the most skillful criminal lawyers to make ingenious arguments in their defense, and then made the most pathetic personal pleas to be spared from the disgrace which now confronts them. As a last resort, the courthouse clique took all the official advertising from The Ohio State Journal and thereby violated the law, which requires advertising in a Republican, as well as in a Democratic paper. But the scheme to boycott The Journal into silence failed, and that paper has remorselessly insisted upon paper has remorselessly insisted a full investigation. The council mittee recommend that the fee-grabbing official be given ten days in which to cover back the illegal fees into the treasury, failing in which the city solicitor is to institute suits for recovery.

A Disgraceful Spectacle Averted. It is an interesting story that is told of the elaborate preparations which the Democrats in congress made for flight, when they apprehended that the sergeant-at-arm might endeavor to bring them into the house to perform their constitutional duties. It seemed that they hired twenty carriages and kept them standing all day near the capitol, ready to whisk them off in case capitol, ready to whisk them off in case of need to quiet nooks in Virginia and Maryland. As it happened the precaution was superfluous; the Republicans gathered a quorum of their own number, and were indifferent whether the Democrats were in their seats or not. But it is almost a pity that the conditions could not have been such as to require the presence of the Democrats in the house. Then what a scampering there would have been out into the country. What an insuiring sight there would have been out into the country. What an inspiring sight would have been presented of the sergeant-at-arms endeavoring to run down and bring back to their places men whom the country has been paying at the rate of \$5,000 a year for the last few weeks for doing absolutely nothing.—[Boston Journal.

ing.—[Boston Journal.

"There is not a single election precinct in all this broad land where a Democrat may not cast his vote in peace and safety and have it counted as cast. But there are hundreds of precincts in which it is as much as a man's life is worth to appear at the polls with a Republican ballot in his hands. If this evil is not soon cured, what will become of free government—U. S. Grant.

This utterance of Gen. Grant is as true to-day as when he first stated it.

THE FATTEST OF ALL.

A G rl Who Weighs Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

Her Appellte Is so Delicate That Her Parents Sometimes Become Alarmed-Two Pairs of Stockings Required to Make One for Della.

A veritable mountain of rollicking, rolling flesh is good-natured, pleasant faced Della Beck, the largest girl in the world. Della, according to the Pittsburgh (Pa.) correspondent of the Chicago Times, is sixteen years of age and she tips the beam at exactly 450 pounds. She is the daughter of respectable but poor parents; her father is a coal-miner in the Westmoreland regions, and her home is at Cokeville, that county, near the Indiana County line. Her parents are both of ordinary size and none of her brothers or sisters show signs of exceeding the average limits in point of physical development. At the age of five years one sister reached the weight of 145 pounds, but she died at that period.

The correspondent visited Della's home and found her to be a sufficiently comely American girl, strong and healthy, and of fair intelligence. In fact, she is rather pretty, considering her enormous proportions. She was asked to tell something about how she came to be so stout, but the question staggered her; she could not teil. In this connection, however, the writer drew from her the most remarkable feature of her existence.

"What do you eat?" she was asked. "Not much," was the astonishing re-

"You seem surprised, and I don't blame you for doubting what I have just told you, but nevertheless it is gospel truth. I never had much of an appetite.

"But how did you get so fat?"
"I can not tell. You would like to know what I eat? I will tell you. It will not take long. In the first place, for my breakfast I usually take a cup of coffee and one or two hot cakes or a slice of toast, nothing more; for dinner I eat a slice and a half of bakers' bread and a very small piece of steak or some potatoes and cabbage. My supper consists of about the same amount, with, of course, an occasional change of diet. Really, to tell you the truth, a meal for an ordinary person will last me two meals and I will have all I want, too,"

Mrs. Beck verified her daughter's statement and added that they were sometimes alarmed lest their child's health should fail from a lack of proper nourishment. "Have you never tried to reduce your

weight?" asked the writer of Miss Beck. "No, sir, I never have," she replied. "Why should I? I am happy, and never know what it is to be ill. I experience no difficulty in walking, but I puff a little when I go upstairs.'

When Della was five years of age she weighed 140 pounds, and she has been gaining steadily ever since. She has increased in weight at the rate of one pound per month for the last few years, and is still gaining. In height she is 5 feet 4 inches. She measures 61 inches around the waist, 12 inches around the neck and 31 inches around the fleshy part of the arm. Her feet are not long but are abnormally broad, so that it is impossible to procure any ordinary pair of woman's shoes to fit her. The same difficulty is experienced in fitting her with hose. Her mother explained that to meet the embarrassment ich this causes she buys two pairs of hose and makes them into one. Della's chair is a curious piece of furniture, especially made for her, and is a settee large enough for two persons. Her bed is furnished with extra supports.

Compared with famous fat women of history Della Beck outshines, or rather outweighs them all when her age is taken into account. Hannah Battersby, the fattest woman that over lived, did not acquire her enormous proportions until after she was forty, and Big Winnie, the colored heavy-weight, was thirty before she made a record. Della and her parents have at last decided to accept the offer of a local museum manager, and the girl will then appear for the first time in public. She will con-tinue on the road and will manage her-

ONE OF CUPID'S FREAKS. A Divorced Couple Requited After Each

Has Buried Two Other Mates.

Jackson Thomas married forty years ago a beautiful young woman twelve years his junior, writes a Newport (Ark.) correspondent. After a few years they concluded they were not intended for each other and were divorced. Both found new and, presumably, more suitable companions. Death robbed each in a short time of the happiness thus found. Each tried a third matrimonial venture about the same time several years later, and the new relations continued until recently, when again, by a singular coincidence, the visitation of death left each alone in the world. The bereavement of the one was within s few weeks of that of the other.

Uncle Jack, as he is called, is now eighty-one years old. The lady who was his first wife is sixty-nine. Old targets for Cupid, surely. But the little archer knew that under the dead ashes of a double bereavement in the old man's heart there was still something inflammable, so he aimed an arrow-a flery arrow, so to speak-at the ancient breastworks, and the old flame of forty years ago burst forth again. It was carried by Uncle Jack to the woman from whom he separated thirty-five years ago. The flame caught and spread. Now the fire on the household altar is

burning again, after a brief courtship.

Beating the Bell-Pauch.

A Kansas City street-car conductor has found an easy way to beat the bellpunch. He goes off to some secluded spot at night, notes the number indicated by the register, pulls the machine until it has counted off the entire 10,000 and begun at one again, after which he rings till the register indicates 100 less than when he began and stops. He is then in a position to ring fares honestly all mext day and be \$5 ahead of the company at night.

Bull's Baby Syrup Facilitates Teething! Frice only 25 cents. Sold at druggists. Regulates the Bowels! Day's Horse POWDER, For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup,

and for the relief of SYRU
Consumptive persons.
At druggists. 25 cts. SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Ca-

The Disciples of this County

Will be rejoiced to learn of the success of the meetings held at this place by J. D. Houston, of Minerva, and Frank Foust, of Pricetown.

There were eight additions to the church, but the success of the meetings is not canfined to additions. The whole membership has been juspired with a new zeal. There is no longer any doubt as to the perpetuity of the work at this place. Work on the new church has been resumed, and ere long the Disciples of this county can view with feelings of pride this beautiful edifice, as a monument to their Christian zeal and benevo-

Soliciting agents are now in the field asking every lover of the cause to contribute means to assist in this work. If every Disciple in this county will come promptly to the aid of this brave little band the early spring will find them worshiping in a neat little church that will reflect credit on our people and perpetuate the cause of the Master in our county capital.

In order that the work on the building may be prosecuted without delay it is necessary that each one be as prompt as possible in furnishing donations.

Mechanics who have expressed their derire to contribute work will address S. C. Wright, who will arrange as when such work will be needed.

Send donations to T. S. Beam or pay, to soliciting agent, remembering that itis "more blessed to give than to receive," and "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

The Purest and Best

Articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla... Every ingredient is carefully selected. personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the process of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood's Sarsaparilla the best possible result.

One of the oldest houses in New England, the Low mansion, at Essex, Mass. which has sheltered six generations of that family, is being torn down. It is one of the colonial lean-to-roof style of houses. Its yawning fire places occupied a space eleven by twenty fnet.

Consumption Surely Gurod. To The Enron: Please inform your real or that I have a positive remedy for the above that I have a positive remedy for the above that I have a positive remedy for the above that I have been permanently cared. I have been cases have been permanently cared. I have been been to send two bottles of my remedy Filth for any country who have constructive it the your readers who have consumption if the value and me their Express and P. O. address, fully, T. A. SLOOUM, M. C., 181 Poart St., N. T.

A burglar got fast in the window of a house occupied by John Roach, of Patterson. John is a moralist, and he dressed himself and sat down on a chair and talked to that burglar for two long hours without a break. Then the burglar asked to be either knocked on the head or let go, and Mr. Roach talked to him, one hour longer and then suffered him to depart.

Drunkenness and the craving for liquor banished by a dose of Simmona Liver Regulator.

There is a mule down in Coffey county, Ga., that has been running wild for several months and still defies arrest. He has been driven into a lot, but he will not let anyone come near him. When a person approaches with a halter the rambunctious animal stands on his forefeet and circulates his hind feet all around the horizon with the rapidity of a cyclone.

No harm ever done by the use of Simmins Liver Regulator.

If any community were as determined to suppress the saloons as the United States is to collect revenue from them, suppression would be easy.-Christian Union.

S. S. Karr, of Almond, N. Y., claims that he was the last Union prisoner to leave Andersonville prison. He secured the rebel flag which had so long floated over that prison and has it still in his possession-probably one the most interesting relics of the civil war.